wholly true is now scorned as wholly false.

of men" are humorously set out by Mr. Spencer in one Take a duy's experience, and observe the lack of thought indicated from hour to hour. You rise in the morning, and, while dressing, take up a phial containing a tone, of which a little has been prescribed for you; but, after the first few drops have been counted, succeeding drops run down the side of the phial—all because the lip is shaped without regard to the requirement. Yet millions of such phials are annually made by glassmakers, and sent out by thousands of druggists; ave been superfluous had a little reason been used, fore the adjustment such that the center of gravity is the glass came in the line joining the points of apport (which would be quite as easy an adjustment), he glass would remain steady in whatever attitude ou gave it. Yet year after year tens of actions and the second of n the fire. But the jump you selse with the tongs ups out of them, and, if large, you make several attempts before you succeed in itting it—an because the ends of the tongs are smooth. Makers and venders of fire-irons go on, generation after generation, without meeting this evil by the simple remedy of giving to these meeting this evil by the simple remedy of giving to these smooth ends some projecting points, or even roughening them by a few ours with a chiest. Having at leagth grasped the lump and put it on the fire, you begin to read; but, before you have got through the first column, you are reminded, by the changes of position which your sensations prompt, that men still fail to make easy chars. And yet the guiding principle is simple enough. Just that advantage secured by using a soft seat in place of a hard one—the advantage, namely, of spreading over a larger area the pressure of the weight to be borne, and so making the pressure less intense at any one point—is an advantage to be sought in the form of the chair. Ease is to be gained by making the shapes and relative inclinations of seat and back such as will evenly distribute the weight of the trunk and limbs over the widest inclinations of seat and back such as will evenly distrib-ute the weight of the trunk and limbs over the widest possible supporting surface, and with the least straining of the parts out of their natural attitudes. And yet only now, after these thousands of years of divingation, are there being reached (and that not rationally but empiri-cally) approximations to the structure required.

The same want of faculty is found in all branches of practical life. If you wish a mechanic to do something for you that is more or less new, no explanation will prevent him from blundering. Without any expression f surprise he will reply that he was not brought up to it, and will betrsy no shame in confessing that he cannot do a thing he was not taught to do. The great improvements in manufactures are generally made by outsiders, showing how stupidly the usual routine is carried on. Mercantile concerns also move on in the old ruts in which they have moved for ages. We submit to ofr. Spencer, that whatever truth these last features of his description may have in England, the reverse of it is hearer the truth in this country. Still his assertion will not be denied that it seems "as though most men made it their aim to get through life with the least possible expenditure of thought." A utilitarian system of ethics, accordingly, cannot be correctly carried out at present, even by the select few, and is altogether beyond the mental reach of the many. "The value of the inherited and theologically-enforced code is that it formulates, with some approach to correctness the accumulated results of past human experience. It has not risen rationally but empirically. During all past times mankind have eventually gone right after trying all possible ways of going wrong. The wronggoings have been habitually checked by disaster, and pain, and death; and the right-goings have been coninued because not thus checked. There has been a growth of beliefs corresponding to these good and evil results. Hence the code of conduct, embodying discoveries slowly and almost unconsciously made through a long series of generations has transcendent authority on its side." The process of evolution, Mr. Spencer affirms, will continue to modify men's conceptions of the universe. The steas of origin and cause which have already greatly rhanged will change still further. But no changes in them will ever expel them from the human conscious-ness. Hence there can never be an extinction of the correlative scutiments. In this as in other things, evotution will continue along the same lines as heretofore Its tendency is to diminish the concrete forms to which the religious sentiment is allied, leaving behind a substance of consciousness for which there is no adequate torm, but which is none the less persistent and powerful. The religious consciousness will not die away, nor will it change the lines of its evolution. Its specialties of form which have become less distinct during past mental progress will continue to fade, but the substance of consciousness will endure. What is called the "religion of humanity" can never exclude the sentiment, alone properly called religious, awakened by that which is behind Humanity and all other things. It can never shut out the thought of "a Power of which Humanity is but a small and fugitive product, which was in sourse of ever-changing manifestations before Humanity was, and will continue through other manifestations when Hu-manity has ceased to be." The anti-theological bias is a hinderance to recognitions of this order. With no sense of the truth for which religion stands, it

undervalues religious institutions in the past, regards

them as noedless in the present, and expects no repre-

ticles, both original and selected, in this number are "How the Sea-Depths are Explored," "The Physiology of Death," "Drift Deposits of the North-West," "Evolution and Mind," and a very interesting collection of trib-

utes to the late John Stuart Mill. THE NATURAL THEOLOGY OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE FORCES, By Professor BRSJAMIN N. MARTIS, D. D. Svo. PORCES. By pp. 25. Albany. The modern doctrine of the correlation of forces is regarded by many theologians as hostile to re-ligion. Even the cry of atheism is sometimes raised against its expounders, as if they were attempting to destroy the foundations of human hope, instead of illustrating the facts of physical science. Indeed it has ecome the habit of not a few timorous spirits to consider the results of scientific research as necessarily destructive of religious faith. In the present essay, Pro fessor Martin, who has perhaps equal claims to attention in both the sphere of physics and metaphysics, takes entirely different ground. In his view, the new science furnishes the most valid argument for the old theology. The correlation of forces in the physical world leads inevitably to the conception of an Infinite Force in the spiritual world. The unity of power implied in the correlation of molecular forces can find its only explanation in the unity of God. Professor Martin's reasonings may not impress every mind as being so conclusive as they are subtle and ingenious. But they cannot fail to awaken interest as the attempt of an eminently philosophical mind to defend the character of modern science against the charge of a hostile bearing on the cause of religion. The discovery of the fact that the different forces of na ture are but varied manifestations of the same great agency, he regards as the most important scientific generalization that has been accomplished since the time of Newton. The law of this correlation is equally happy. It is so comprehensive as to include the vast compass of natural phenomena, and so profound as to afford an explanation of the whole mass. Each phenomenon is thus presented as an intelligible result of some modified operation of the one great and universal Force of Nature. In this wide formula, science seems to have reached the extreme limit of her inquiries. No further advance in generality of expression is possible. The problem has been reduced to its very simplest form of statement. The whole orb of knowledge stands disclosed in the simple harmony and mity of truth. Without applying the law to any forces except those which relate to physical motion-the gen eral agencies which pervade the universe and give movement to the atoms which compose it-Professor Martin engages in an acute analysis of the facts of gravitation, from which he deduces the foundation principle of natural theology. The law of the inverse square which governs the operations of gravity also prevails in the attractions of electricity and magnetism. A similar force is found in the action and reaction of the atoms of the material world. According to the law of the inverse square, its power increases immensely with every additional reduction of the distance. Half the distance gives four times the force of attraction; a reduction to the tenth part magnifies the force a hundred times; while to the hundredth part the force is raised to ten thousand times its original amount. Under this law, a particle What was before reverenced as brought into close proximity with any small mass must show a faint attraction for it, like that which was regarded as invaluable is now cast off as of no value at all. Men thus think only of what exists between the movable particles of a fluid and the inner surface of a tube partiy immersed in it. Such us in the rejected creed, and take no note of is capillary attraction. Now bring two molecules into the truth for which it stands. They overlook its benestill closer proximity with each other; the result is a still fits, while they contemplate its mischiefs, and think more powerful attraction like that which is found in clay that nothing but good would result from its general or chalk, and other minerals of small density. Let then abandonment. They are mistaken, as Mr. Spencer come still nearer, with minute intervals of thousandths or ten thousandths of an inch, the attraction increasing in-versely not as the distance but as the square of the judges, in supposing that adequate guidance could be had in place of the antiquated rule. No moral code, he believes, could become sufficiently operative in the lack distance, an immense force is developed like that which oon sense which is shown in the daily routine of life. The average intelligence which is incapable of governs the combinations of chemistry, and the coheguiding conduct even in the simplest matters must in-evitably fall in apprehending the natural sanctions of sion of the pure metallic elements. The general theory ethical principles. Some of the petty miseries of human | beautiful simplicity and clearness of conception over the whole field of material action. The general forces of the life arising from the "unthinking ineptitude of the mass universe may thus be regarded as forms of universal gray. ity, acting under the single law of the inverse square.

This law accordingly implies the existence of an infinite force governing each particle of matter. Assuming the space, we must next inquire what is the subject of this infinite force. For force cannot be conceived as a substantive entity. It cannot exist alone. It is not found floating free in the universe. By its very nature it exists as the quality of some substance. As motion never can be conceived without something to be moved, so force can never be conceived without something to which it belongs, and on the existence of which its own existence depends. But this infinite force cannot be the endowment of the elementary atom. That cannot be the infinite, nor possess the infinite.

The minimum of possible existence cannot exert the maximum of power. If each particle of matter were conceived as exerting an infinite force, we must at once admit an indefinite number of such infinites, a conception at which all philosophy revolts. There can be no such multiplicity of infinity. The idea is at war, Professor Martin affirms, with all simplicity and all comprehensiveness of thought. The cosmos, accordingly, is no chaos of conflicting forces, paper, and, before sitting down, wish to put some coal | seated in the traumerable atoms of matter. It is a harmonious unity by the inherent law of its being, the re--a) because the | sult of a single universal and infinite force by which it is pervaded and controlled in every part. To this result we are inevitably conducted by the doctrine of the unity and correlation of forces. The aspirations of every thoughtful mind, and the teachings of theology, are thus confirmed by the deductions of science. At this point, the author takes up the objection that the con ception of force is not identical with the conception of God. His reply is based upon the fact that force 18 one of the necessary ideas of the human mind. It is not phe nomenal, not detected by any organ of sense, has no form or color for the eye, no sound for the ear, no odor, nor feel, nor taste. It is neither solid, fluid, nor gaseous, oclongs to none of the regular systems of crystals, combines according to no chemical formula, has no place in any latest list of elements. Natural science has no means of defining it; the conception is metaphysical not physical, and is derived from the mind not from matter. We become acquainted with force only as an element of our own personal experience. We are conscious of its exercise in our own mental states. In that sphere we are familiar with the conception of action, and action is the exercise of force. The bearing of this conclusion on natural theology is evident. Every force is the quality of some cause, but it is made known to us, in the first instance, as the endowment of the mind. The only force of which we have any immediate knowledge is the force of our own minds. Hence we infer that the comprehensive force of the universe is the attribute of an intellectual being like ourselves. The phenomena of nature, moreover, indicate that the law of the unknown force is that of intelligence. It has all the characteristics of a spiritual nature, like that of the human mind. The creative force of nature is the attribute of an Infinite God. How far the subtle reasonings of Professor Martin will satisfy the demands of theologians is not for us to decide. Some of them may perhaps main, tain that the strictly logical conclusion from his premises is of no wider compass than the fathomiess ground of Being set forth in the system of Spinoza, or the myste rious unsearchable Power that is recognized by the

> The Table, for June, edited by BARRY GRAY, completes the first half year of a prosperous existence, and is announced as being happily established on a firm and satisfactory basis. It has proved an efficient guide in the noble science of gastronomy, and in the practical art of eating in the manner of men and of Christians rather than of beasts. The magazine is not only didactic and appetizing, but often amusing, setting off the savory viands which it recommends with a spice of apt and piquant anecdote. In the matter of Spring lamb, green peas, and salads, and of fancy Summer cricks which cool, but not inebriate, there is no better authority than that of the editor of "The Table."

> school of Herbert Spencer. The friends both of science

and religien, however, will not fail to welcome every

sincere attempt, like the present essay, at the peaceful

reconciliation of their conflicting claims.

Behind the Scenes in Washington, by EDWARD Winslow Martin (Continental Publishing Co.), describes the mysteries of social and political life in the national capital, with a full exposition of the various wire-pulling systems which move the machinery of government in its various branches. It contains an account of the operations of the Crédit Mobilier, a history of the Congressional rings, secret intrigues, and lobby influence which prevail in the vicinity of the Capitol, with sketches of the prominent members of Congress, government officials, and military celebrities at the seat of government. The disclosures of the volume are less edifying than instructive, but present an effectual offset to the habitual spirit of national boasting.

Underground, or Life Below the Surface, by THOMAS W. KNOX (Burr & Hyde), is a multifarious compilation, designed for popular reading, and consist, ing mainly of sketches, more or less fanciful, of the details of subterranean pursuits, both physical and moral. Starting from mines and coal-beds, which the centaires of them in the fujure. -Other imperious or suther explores to the bottom, he proceeds to the

description of celebrated caverns, volcances, antiquartan ruius, and excavations, and by a natural transi-tion, passes to dunceons, public sewers, gambling hells, and the haunts of vice and crime in general. The work makes no pretension to any extraordinary degree of classical refinement or fastidious taste, out deals chiefly in the homely realities of this mundane and under-mundance sphere, which it sets forth in language and linstrations more forcible than choice, but perfectly adapted to the subject.

A lucid paper by JAMES S. PIKE, devoted to a portraiture of Chief Justice Chase, is reprinted in pamph-let form, giving a profound and impartial estimate of the moral and intellectual qualities of the late illustrious jurist. Mr. Pike considers the financial genius, the legal ability, the political career, and the private virtues of the Chief Justice, in a tone of felicitous enlogy, but tempered with a rare critical sense, and judicial discrimination. His chief claim to intellectual distinction is made to rest on his power of original action. This was conto rest on his power of original action. This was conspicuously displayed in the discharge of his duties as an administrative officer. He boldly broke away from old precedent and authority, and became a law unto himself. His wisdom was demonstrated by his success. In his personal traits, he presented such a lofty type of manhood that he could challenge the recognition of the world as a genuine specimen of the noblest work of God. Mr. Pike knows better than most men the force of larguage, and in this case he well understood that his strong terms were amply justified by the subject of his panegy-ric.

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 645</ were as follows: Glendinning, Davis & Amory's closing prices were:

William Ward quotes stock privileges as selling for I per cent cash bonus, on 30 days' time, and 14 to 2 per cent bonus on 60 days, at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

Western Union Tel....1‡ to 2 below. 3 to 3‡ above. Gold, ‡ for 30 d., ‡ for 60.1 to 1‡ below. 1 to 1‡ above. The above rates imply first-class names. The London quotations for Consols are steady to-

day, United States bonds being firm, and Eric strong at 50]. Money is below the bank rate (six per cent), the Bank of England making a gain of £212,000, as the result of the day's business. This had no effect on the gold speculation, which was quite active and disposed to firmness during a part of the afternoon, a result of the natural reactionary tendency after the sharp decline of Saturday. The first sale was at 116t, from which the price declined to 116, and then stiffened up to 1164, perhaps on some short purchases and the firmness of sterling. Since noon the price has declined to 116, and still later to 1152@1151, with afternoon business at 115; @116. On gold loans the rates were 2, 1, 3 and 4 per cent paid for having balances carried over, to flat on the borrowing side. The Assistant Treasurer paid out \$309,000 in redemption of Five-Twenties called, and \$50,000 in disbursement of coin interest on the public debt. The operations at the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows: Gold cleared, \$115,115,000; gold balances, \$5,744,636; currency balances, \$6,741,379. The fol-

lowing were the quotations for gold: 10:90 116‡ 11:30 116‡ 1:00 116‡ 2:30 116‡ 10:30 116‡ 12:00 116‡ 1:30 116‡ 5:00 115‡@115‡ 11:00 116‡ 12:30 116‡ 2:00 116‡ The day's business at the United States Sub-Treasury was as follows:

Gold receipts... \$997,011 62 Cur'ey paym'ts \$582,845 60 Gold payments. \$68,834 81 Cur'ey balance.\$13,66,872 19 Gold balance...43,705,234 57 Customs....... 313,000 00 Currency re'pts. 407,274 63

Foreign exchange was dull but an eighth higher on 50 days, and unchanged as to sight. We annex offi-

cial quotations:

Prime bankers' sterling bills
on London. 1094 # - 1104 # - 1064 # - 1104 # - 1064 # - 1104 # Sixty days. Three days. We quote money unchanged at 4 per cent on call,

closing 3@4, with prime discounts at 7 per cent. The uncertainty of the gold speculation has given to the U. S. bond market a hesitating tone, with a wide disparity between the bidding and asking prices. There has been an indisposition alike to sell or to buy, and both transactions have been light. The market closes quiet. Fisk & Hatch report as follows at 3 p. m.:

There was a limited business in State bonds and this Company have been placed upon the regular scarcely any changes took place. Tennessees new brought 791. The following were the quotations:

City Bank shares sold at 102; for German Ameri-

can; 93 for Central National, and 1361 for Bank of New-York. The quotations were as follows:

Offered Asked | B. of N. America 1044 City. 255
Phenix . 99
North River. . 99
Mechanics & Trad.131
Gallatin Nation 1.122
Leather Manufac. — Continental. St. Nicholas. er. 991 — 90 111 Gold Exchange...112 — 80 154 Bank & Brok Ass, 75 — 112 German American1021 1021 Chatham — Bank of the Rep'e —

The market for railroad bonds was quiet and steady. The Pacific mortgages were firm. Westerns sold at 95‡. N. Y. Central 6s of 1887 sold at 89‡, ex-interest. Canada Southern first brought 93}. B., H., and Eric was steady at 33. The following

The Bank Statement compares as follows with

former returns:

1872. Deposits Loans. Specie. Circulation Leg. Ten. June 15 228,995,300 288,764,300 20,299,700 27,519,300 55,494,500 June 22 228,931,000 292,606,600 19,12,000 27,519,300 56,494,500 June 22 228,931,000 292,006,600 19,12,000 27,528,100 53,951,400 July 16 241,774,900 296,907,800 28,755,500 27,406,400 54,951,400 July 18 245,508,000 296,597,800 22,728,600 27,466,400 52,951,400 July 29 247,551,300 296,597,800 22,223,400 27,466,400 52,854,600 July 27 245,602,700 295,571,800 22,223,400 27,466,400 52,855,600 July 27 245,602,700 295,571,800 22,2371,800 27,456,000 52,855,600 July 27 245,662,700 295,508,500 28,498,700 27,350,000 53,451,700 Aug. 10 237,668,200 295,502,800 21,925,700 27,350,000 55,751,500 Aug. 10 237,668,200 295,502,800 29,309,300 27,230,000 55,503,400 Aug. 17 2285,575,000 295,502,800 19,120,000 27,231,000 54,570,600 Aug. 12 1285,575,000 295,502,800 19,207,200 27,203,000 25,533,400 Aug. 12 129,005,000 298,502,800 19,207,200 27,471,700 80,369,000 Sept. 7 213,616,200 288,512,40 16,402,500 27,455,200 49,365,500 Sept. 14 209,506,000 284,503,000 12,451,300 27,565,400 49,365,500 Sept. 14 209,506,000 284,543,000 12,451,300 27,565,400 49,365,500 Sept. 12 207,127,800 288,512,4500 12,787,200 27,665,400 44,467,000 Aug. 31 212,065,000 285,812,400 16,402,500 27,475,000 4,959,100 18. Sept. 14 209,060,000 287,600,000 12,451,500 27,552,000 4,9565,500 580,100 12,101,100,100 287,600,000 12,450,500 17,575,000 17,575,

| Bank of N.Y. | 13,027,000 | 3,748,100 | 722,000 | 13,293,000 | 844,700 | Manhattafa, | 6,279,000 | 025,800 | 020,500 | 4,309,000 | 81,000 | 4,309,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81,000 | 81 | People's | 1,490,100 | 1,226 | 315,960 | 1,391,200 | N. America | 2,739,000 | 231,400 | 438,900 | 2,438,000 | Hanover | 3,640,400 | 270,600 | 539,500 | 2,241,600 | Irving | 2,227,000 | 19,500 | 652,000 | 2,241,600 | Irving | 3,931,500 | 1,755,100 | 652,000 | 5,311,600 | 2,315,000 | 2,327,000 | 24,500 | 372,700 | 1,300,300 | Nassau | 2,003,700 | 24,500 | 372,700 | 1,300,300 | Market | 2,893,700 | 264,500 | 1,816,500 | St. Nicholas | 2,337,900 | 244,500 | 248,500 | 1,816,500 | St. Nicholas | 2,337,900 | 244,500 | 277,700 | 1,611,500 | Continental | 2,525,500 | 268,500 | 438,500 | 1,838,500 | Continental | 2,525,500 | 268,500 | 438,000 | 1,388,500 | Com'wealth | 1,794,300 | 36,300 | 404,300 | 1,389,500 | Com'wealth | 1,794,300 | 36,300 | 404,300 | 1,300,500 | Com'wealth | 1,794,300 | 36,300 | 404,300 | 1,800,500 | Com'wealth | 1,794,300 | 36,300 | 404,300 | 1,800,500 | Com'wealth | 1,794,300 | 36,300 | 404,300 | 1,800,500 | Com'wealth | 1,794,300 | 36,300 | 404,300 | 1,800,500 | Com'wealth | 1,794,300 | 36,300 | 302,500 | 1,91,20,500 | Com'wealth | 1,794,300 | 362,900 | 322,200 | 1,91,20,500 | Tarket | 1,600,400 | 1,500,900 | 3,800,900 | 1,91,20,500 | Formula | 1,500,400 | 1,500 | 3,800,900 | 1,91,20,500 | Formula | 1,500,400 | 1,500,900 | 1,91,20,500 | Formula | 1,500,400 | 1,500,900 | 1,91,20,900 | Formula | 1,500,400 | 1,500,900 | 1,91,200 | Formula | 1,500,400 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | Formula | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 | 1,500, | Man.& Mer'h | 1,075,300 | 25,000 | 139,805 | 854,000 | Pourth Nat'l, 24,347,900 | 3,575,700 | 2,155,106 | 12,347,406 | 2,221,906 | Sec'd Nat'l, | 10,345,000 | 14,000 | 2,331,000 | 8,563,000 | 1,430,300 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,451,400 | 2,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000 | 1,63

TABLE of the Average Amount of Loans, Specie, Orrenta-tion, Deposits, and Legal Tenders in the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday, June 14, 1875.

Bank of N.Y., 13,027,000 3,748,140 722,000 13,729,000 84,750 Manhattah. 6,279,700 362,500 902,600 4,309,000 97,000 Merchants'. 8,294,500 817,000 2,954,400 8,145,600 871,000 8

Lo'nak Ins Specie. Log. Ten. Deposits. Circ

TOTALS:

week compare as follows with those of the previous Clearings for the week ending June 7, 1873. \$560,62

Clearings for the week ending June 14, 1873. 439,381.879 33
Balances for the week ending June 7, 1873. 25,001.387 39
Balances for the week ending June 14, 1873. 21,809,831 The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the month of May were: 1813, \$230,300; 1872, \$187,625 40; increase, \$42,674 60. From Jan. 1 to May 31: 1873, \$968,995 43; 1872, \$878,396 41; increase, \$90,630 02. The second mortgage bonds of

bond list of the Stock Exchange. The Eric Railway Company report weekly earn

ings commencing Nov. 1, 1872, as follows: Total earnings since Nov. 1.\$10,956,958 The National Trust Company have declared a

semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of July. The Philadelphia stock market is steady; Pennsylvania Sixes, 109; Philadelphia and Eric Rail-

road, 25; Reading Railroad, 581; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58. Gold, 116t. BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, June 17, 1873. We recommend to our friends and customers for nvestment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government bonds, the following Securities of well-

known character and established reputation, viz.; The CHESAPEARE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT BONDS -Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City: Interest payable May 1 and No. vember 1; issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, either Coupon or Registered; price, 851

and accrued interest. Also, THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT BONDS-Principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York City: Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Bonds of \$1,000 each, Coupon or Regis-

tered. Price 90 and accrued interest. The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAHLROAD is completed and in operation from Richmond to the Ohio River, 420 miles, at a cost, with the equipment, of over \$35,000,000, and is doing a large, profitable and rapidly increasing business.

lets, containing full information co ing the Road and the country it traverses, furnished on application.

We also deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC, and other first-class Securi-ties, receive deposits on which we allow four per cent interest, make collections, and do a general Banking business. Fisk & HATCH.

TEN PER CENT INVESTMENT.

At present rate of gold, an investment of \$19,006 in the

First Mortgage Sinking Fund
Gold Bonds
of the Vermont Division of the
Portland and Ogdensburg Rallroad Trunk Link
yields an annual interest of \$880, and held to maturity an annual rate of
Ten Per Cent.

Issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100,
and limited to \$20,000 per mile.

Price for the present, \$0 and accrued interest in
currency.

urrency.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt.,
Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, New-York,
Fairbanks, Brown & Co., 2 Milk-st., Boston.

York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as larcorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily balances at the rate of Four per cent.

COLLECTIONS made on any point at current rates,
with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., for Investors. Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-

AUSTIN BAIDWIN & Co.,
Bankers, No. 74 Broadway,
Issue Letters of Credit on
CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., PARIS
Travelers' Letters Received and Forwarded.

BONDS AT A BARGAIN.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY BONDS, guaranteed by the Midland Railway, for sale at 89 JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, 14 Broad-st.

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported for THE THIRDNE.] ASHES—The receipts to-day are 35 pkgs. Pots are \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pkgs. Pots a